

1-20-1969

Kabul Times (January 20, 1969, vol. 7, no. 250)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 20, 1969, vol. 7, no. 250)" (1969). *Kabul Times*. 1961.
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Inaugural today

HM, ETEMADI OFFER NIXON BEST WISHES

His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory message to Richard Nixon whose inauguration as President of the United States takes place today. The message reads:

On behalf of the Afghan people I have the pleasure to extend our warmest congratulations as you assume the leadership of your great country and, my best wishes for the further prosperity of the American people.

These are difficult times, Mr. President, and you have our best wishes in carrying out your heavy responsibilities.

Men of good-will throughout the world have been striving to create conditions for a more stable and peaceful world and I am confident that your Excellency's presidency will contribute significantly to this continuing quest.

You may be assured the Afghan people and Government are equally committed to this most noble of man's endeavours.

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi has also sent a message on the occasion, it says.

Dear Mr. President,
On the occasion of Your Excellency's inauguration as President of the United States of America I wish to extend on behalf of the

Royal Government of Afghanistan my sincerest congratulations. At the time when you assume your responsibilities we recall with pleasure and warmth your visit to our country.

Over the years our two countries have enjoyed the most cordial and friendly relations. I firmly believe the similarity of ideals which we share have provided the foundation for a close and enduring relationship.

We fully appreciate the many manifestations of American interest in Afghanistan. I am sure that during Your Excellency's presidency your great country will continue to strive for peace and the betterment of the condition of mankind.

Reuter adds: Nixon takes charge of the United States today surrounded by scores of high-ranking officials left over by the Johnson administration, but with few clues so far known about his own policies.

Transition of power from the democratic party to the first republican government in eight years has been the smoothest in history, yet Nixon has proceeded with a degree of caution that has baffled Washington veterans.

Since his narrow election victory in November, Nixon has carefully avoided making any policy pronouncements. The U.S., he has said, could have only one president at a time.

He sent personal aides to hold a watching brief in all departments of the outgoing administration, but warned his cabinet officers to keep silent on policy issues until after the actual changeover.

When the 12 Republican cabinet members move into their offices after the pomp and ceremony of today's inauguration, they will find survivors of the Johnson government still occupying many key posts.

So far, Nixon has filled fewer than one-third of the senior sub-cabinet posts which a new president has the power to reshuffle.

By today the Republican leader had named only about 80 of his own men to fill some 300 posts (Continued on Page 4)

Arabs await Richard Nixon's Mideast policy

BEIRUT, Jan. 20, (Reuter).—The Arab governments expect United States President-elect Richard Nixon to set out his Arab-Israeli policy in his inaugural address Monday.

Political observers here say the future of United Nations peace envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring's mission, as well as big-power efforts to settle the Middle East dispute, depend on Nixon's policy.

The Arabs are convinced that only a substantial change in U.S. policy towards Israel can improve the chances of a peaceful settlement, observers say.

But the situation has become so complex since the June 1967 Arab-Israel war that a peaceful settlement could lead to a showdown with the Palestine liberation groups.

The showdown would most likely be in Jordan, the main base of the Palestine commandos who daily cross the ceasefire line to launch raids against Israel.

Student demonstrators clash with police in E. Pakistan

DACCA, Jan. 20, (AP).—Student demonstrations which have brought clashes with the police in East Pakistan for three days, running, succeeded Sunday in causing uproar in the East Pakistan assembly.

The session was prolonged in pandemonium after the opposition attempted to discuss police "brutality" against Dacca students.

Shouting against the government, 33 opposition members walked out and then issued a statement condemning the police and demanding an official inquiry. In three days of clashes 71 students have been arrested.

Dacca University Vice-Chancellor D. Osman Ghani deplored raids by men of the East Pakistan rifles on two dormitories in which some students were arrested. He said the raids were "unthinkable, unreasonable".

Student leaders have called for a strike at all educational institutions today as a protest against police "atrocities".

More than 1,000 Dacca engineering students held an illegal procession Sunday against the government. They were charged by police brought to the scent in trucks.

U.S. hands USSR alternate set of Mideast proposals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, (AFP).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk last night handed the Soviet charge d'affaires in Washington, Yuri Chernenkov, a list of American proposals aimed at bringing peace to the Middle East, official circles said here.

The proposals were reportedly sent in an American diplomatic note last Wednesday, which replied to the Soviet communication on Dec. 20, putting forward the Soviet Union's peace proposals.

The existence of the American proposals for a positive settlement to the problem has come as a surprise here, as it was thought that the Johnson administration was planning to leave the Middle East question to the incoming regime.

Now it appears that the American note to the Soviet Union last Wednesday was not simply a demand for clarification and a manoeuvre to delay action until President-elect Richard Nixon takes office. Instead, it seems likely that the incoming Secretary of State, William Rogers, has approved the proposals and that the note of Jan. 15 is at the very least a Republican working document.

As the new administration takes office, there is clearly a substantial difference between the American and the French proposals to end the crisis.

The French would like to see a joint effort by the four big powers, while the United States continues to place its confidence in Dr. Gunnar Jarring, U. Thant's special envoy.

If there is a common denominator, it is that the Soviet Union, France and the United States believe in the usefulness of the United Nations in the search for a settlement.

Informed sources here said the United States told the Soviet Union in its note on Wednesday that it favours a simultaneous start to two-level talks.

The United States made it plain that it still opposes the imposition of a Middle East solution by the super-powers. It believes Washington and Moscow should intensify their talks, while Israel and the Arab countries talk within a UN framework.

Apart from this, the note called on the Soviet Union to help in an international bid to restrain Arab (Continued on page 4)

Etemadi congratulates Kosygin on success of Soyuz mission

KABUL, Jan. 20, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi has sent a congratulatory telegram to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin on the successful completion of the Soyuz-4 and 5 space programmes. Likewise rector of Kabul University Prof. Abdullah Wahedi on behalf of the scientific circles in the nation has sent his congratulations to the Soviet Union for this great achievement in space research.

In Moscow adds Reuter Soviet scientists and press commentators, revelling in the prospects opened up by the successful docking of the two Soyuz spaceships, this weekend predicted the creation of orbiting manned laboratories, orbiting launching pads for trips to the moon and the planets, and even orbiting hotels for space travellers.

But at the same time, there were the first signs of awareness of the limitations of the world's first experimental space laboratory, created when Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-5, both manned, linked

in space for four and a half hours on Thursday.

Commentators in both the Communist Party newspaper Pravda and the trade union newspaper Trud spoke indirectly yesterday about the height of the Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-5 orbit, which is apparently not great enough to allow a space station to circle the earth indefinitely.

Academician Anatoly Blagonravov, a former president of the Academy of Artillery Sciences and a rocket expert, wrote in Pravda that fuel-carrying rockets might have to be sent up to an orbiting space station to provide power for the engines needed to keep it in orbit.

Another obstacle to the immediate creation of a manned laboratory is the fact that Soyuz craft, as now designed, can only join nose-to-nose, and only two can be linked together at the same time.

Plans for the construction of the Soviet space laboratory call for the link-up of several spacecraft, a feat which may well require additional experiments in space.

Some scientific observers here also said the importance of last week's Soyuz flight had been diminished because the two craft were required to separate completely and then jettison their working compartments—the two components that had been linked together—before they returned to earth.

The flight would have been a major step forward, the observers said, if the two craft had left their linked working compartments in space as a rudimentary space station.

Finance ministry officials receive royal medals

KABUL, Jan. 20, (Bakhtar).—Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziaee yesterday presented medals issued by His Majesty the King to a number of senior officials in the Ministry.

Among those who have won medals are: Deputy Finance Minister Ghulam Ahmad Popal; Finance Ministry advisor Mir Azizullah; president of the Pension Department, Ghulam Mohaiuddin Zormati; president of the Inspection Department, Abdul Samad Mansuri; State auditor at the Spinjar Company, Mohammad Yousuf Wahdat; president of the Excise Department, Ali Ahmad Naimi, former deputy chief of Nangarhar Canal Project, Mohammad Asef, first deputy president of Da Afghanistan Bank, Salahuddin; and second deputy president of the bank, Mohammad Mahmoud.

Customer gets what he didn't bargain for

KANDAHAR, Jan. 20.—Bargaining might pay in the bazaar of the east but unless the buyer knows how far to go it may cost him his life.

This happened yesterday in Kandahar to a Pakhtia resident, Mohammad Azim, who was purchasing a wristwatch in the Char Sou bazaar in Kandahar from a 21 year old shopkeeper named Mohammad Hasan.

Fed up with excessive bargaining the shopkeeper thrust his pocket knife into the purchaser. He died on the way to hospital.

Cairo discusses

U.S. reply to USSR proposals

CAIRO, Jan. 20, (AP).—The U.S. reply to Soviet proposals on the Middle East was discussed here Sunday between Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and the ambassadors of several countries which are members of the UN Security Council.

An official statement said Riad passed on his government's "impressions and observations" regarding the American reply.

The Cairo paper Al Ahram has reported the American reply calls for Arab-Israeli negotiations either directly or through UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

The newspaper said the reply noted the major issues of free navigation through the Tiran straits, demilitarisation of Sinai and fixing boundaries could not be solved except through negotiations.

The newspaper described the American reply as a "word for word, repetition of the Israeli position".

The Mideast news agency later said a copy of the American reply was delivered to the Egyptian foreign ministry two days ago by Donald C. Bervus, head of the American Interests Sections of the Spanish embassy.

2 Skyjackings to Cuba make 7 for January

MIAMI, Jan. 20, (AP).—Two airliners, one bound from New York to Miami and the other from Ecuador to Miami, were hijacked to Cuba Sunday, making this the second successive twin air piracy this weekend.

The seventh hijacking of 1969 was that of an Ecuatoriana de Aviacion plane en route from the South American country with 83 passengers and six crew members.

A few hours earlier, the Federal Aviation Administration reported that an Eastern Airlines jet carrying 171 persons was diverted to Cuba.

"There's a man in the cockpit with a gun and a hand grenade".

The Miami office of Ecuatoriana reported that contact was lost with its airliner shortly after take off from Guayaquil, Ecuador, until it stopped at Barranquilla, Colombia, for refueling.

There the pilot radioed that it was forced to head for Cuba. He said the flight 46 electra prop-jet was being hijacked by a passenger with a pistol.

Last Friday, a Peruvian airliner from South America and a Jacksonville-to-Miami United Airlines plane were forced to Havana.

The Eastern Airliner commanded Sunday left New York for a scheduled non-stop flight to the Florida tourist city. An Eastern spokesman said 162 passengers, a crew of eight, and an employee occupying a spare seat were aboard.

UN experts begin survey of India's family planning

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 20, (Reuter).—A UN team of experts is due to arrive in New Delhi on Wednesday to begin a two-month survey of India's family planning programme and its relevance to economic and social development as a whole.

Barnard says organ bank is necessary

LYONS, France, Jan. 20, (AFP).—Visiting South African heart surgeon Christian Barnard considers that the setting up of Organ banks would be an "ideal solution" for transplant operations.

However Dr. Barnard warned a press conference here that any such banks would run into the same sort of problems as had been faced with the pioneering blood transfusions.

On the second day of his visit to Lyons, the South African surgeon opened an institute of clinical immunology set up here in private laboratories.

Prof. Barnard has been named honorary president of the institute which has been started to help research into immunology by giving grants and organising exchanges of research scientists. The first foreign scientists to work in the institute are expected to be South African.

The six-man team, assisted by four consultants, was assembling in Geneva yesterday for briefings with Sripati Chandrasekhar, Indian minister for health and family planning.

A UN announcement said the group would examine India's efforts to control population increase in relation to various sectors of the economy such as manpower, housing, education and industry. After visiting 10 Indian states, the members of the group will return to Geneva to write a report which will be submitted to the Indian government.

The population of India is estimated at more than 500 million and it increases by 13 million every year. A stated aim is to reduce the birth rate from 41 per 1,000 to 25 per 1,000.

The UN mission will represent a follow-up to studies undertaken in 1965. Many of the recommendations made by the first group have been put into effect, the announcement said.

Members of the new team are Leo Mates, director of the Institute for International Economics in Belgrade; Richard A. Easterlin, professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Lars Engstrom, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm; Soledad Florendo, associate professor, department of social work, University of the Philippines; Bertil Mathsson, population adviser to the UN; and Pasilio B. Aromin, demographer of the UN Commission for Asia and the Far East.



Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. M.M. A Reza fourth from left inspecting experimental vegetable grown on a farm belonging to India's Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi. Reza is on a two week visit to India at the invitation of C.K. Rau, Indian Minister of Irrigation and Power (talking to Reza).

Tougher higher education standards needed, says manpower expert

By Our Own Reporter

Confusing pieces of paper with serious work must be stopped if education is to make a meaningful contribution to developing countries, said Dr. Eli Ginzberg in a speech yesterday at the American centre in Kabul.

Ginzberg, professor of economics in Columbia University, was referring to college degrees and in relation to actual competence of college graduates.

In Afghanistan as in any other developing countries he said "the make-believe game that enters the university must end."

Thougening university entrance requirements and forcing students to rally work for their degrees in this day of student po-

wer and rebellion may be a politically risky job, but in the long run if the current laxness of university standards is permitted to continue, the repercussions will be much more harmful to the nation, he said.

On elementary education, Ginzberg agrees that the government should be responsible to the people's desire to have their children in school whether or not they fully understand the significance of an education.

However, since most of the population is agrarian he felt that education in the upper grades should be oriented toward pro-

viding students with skill they can use as farmers.

Similarly secondary schools should be directed toward terminal education, he felt, so that when students graduate they will have skills with which to enter the labour market rather than necessarily go on to the university from which most emerge as unskilled white collar workers.

Other areas in manpower planning discussed by Ginzberg, a human resource specialist, yesterday included population, economy, culture and politics and bureaucracy.

When human resources and

(Continued on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

Studying our manpower resources

The study of manpower resources in a developing country is as important as that of natural resources since it is through the proper harnessing of both these resources that development becomes meaningful. It is also through a realistic appraisal of these two important factors that the rate of growth of a nation can be determined.

Growth is a relative term as is change. Some measure of growth may be achieved without planning the same way as changes in the social, economic and cultural conditions of a community may occur without deliberately introducing these changes. However, organised change and organised growth require the proper matching of the available manpower with natural resources.

Once a nation decides to launch development plans on an organised basis, it becomes necessary to develop manpower resources. This entails the training of skilled and semi-skilled workers and technicians, teachers and office workers, etc. Afghanistan has so far implemented two five year plans by product of which has been the addition of a group of skilled and semi-skilled workers and technicians to the labour force.

We now obviously have a corps of men who can operate and, to certain extent, repair and maintain heavy traction equipment, bulldozers, shovels, graders and cranes. We probably also have mechanics and workshop assistants for repairing these machines. It is, however, difficult to say under the circumstances how many such labourers we actually have and how many are employed. What can be done to make use of and to improve their skills in relation to our immediate

Food For Thought

We have all sufficient strength to endure the misfortunes of others.

Rocfeicauld

MAR 1969
SD

and long range requirements should be our concern now.

The Ministry of Education through opening new vocational schools has contributed to the cadre of our skilled and semi-skilled workers. The question that should be asked now is whether future efforts in this direction will be in line with our national requirements. This is why it is important for us now to undertake a comprehensive programme of research in the labour market.

We are certain that there are scores of skilled workers looking for jobs while scores of jobs in all fields of activity are waiting for the right kind of personnel. While studying the employment market efforts should also be made to create an employment agency in order to help provide the right men for the right job.

At the same time it is necessary for the proper authorities to take the first steps towards fixing a system of minimum wages, pensions and fringe benefits for all categories of workers and labourers. On the basis of such action it would be possible for the Ministry of Education to broaden its spectrum of vocational education and thereby send more skilled and semi-skilled workers into a wider range of jobs and services whose financial benefits will attract more and more students.

We hope that such a study and research programme will be undertaken. To make the research more effective some of the international organisations such as the ILO can help with expert advice.

Economic development

Manpower and human resources

By Eli Ginzberg
PART I

For many generations economists and journalists used to refer to the human element in economic development in terms of "labour" and in its less abstracted versions in terms of "labourers" or "workers."

At the beginning of industrial capitalism, early in the 19th century, the term "hands" was frequently used. Another term in common usage has been "employee", which emphasises legal or contractual relationship to the man hired to work and the person who has hired him.

In the face of a history of such terms as hands, workers, employees, where does the word "manpower" fit?

The older terms were used to designate the large number who were hired at the factory gate or at some other convenient place and who were often fired with no more concern than had led to their initial hiring.

These workers represented "labour power". One person was interchangeable with another—although conservative as well as Marxian economists recognised gradations of skill in the work force.

But the model with which they worked was an employer drawing such numbers as he required from the large, substantially undifferentiated labour pool and releasing men back into the pool when he no longer needed them.

In addition to the worker the early economists made place for one other individual: the entrepreneur—the undertaker, the ca-

pitalist, the owner, and in a much later version, the manager.

Here too language reflects the development of theory: to balance the concept of labour, economists began to use the term "management" to describe the functions performed by the small numbers who performed supervisory services.

They could not be called "hands" for they did not work with their hands. And since the term workers referred to those who did work with their hands, the executive group had to be differentiated.

For a long time the division of all who worked into labour and management, or workers and managers, proved more or less satisfactory. Most problems dealing with the human factor in economic life could be treated adequately in terms of this simple two-fold schema. And even today many still restrict their analysis to this schema. But a new term, "manpower", has definitely come into prominence.

There is the highly successful business known as Manpower Incorporated. More significant, large corporations have begun to establish senior staff positions for "manpower planning".

Colleges and universities have introduced courses in manpower and a few have gone so far as to establish new professional titles in the field of human resources and manpower. A new journal entitled "Human Resources" has appeared.

The last illustrations suggest a close affinity between the word manpower and human resources. If a distinction is to be made, the term manpower refers usually to human beings, who work for wages or who earn incomes from the work they do.

Also included are those out of work and seeking employment.

Also included are those out of Volunteers and housewives are not usually included. But since there is a constant shifting back and forth among adults, particularly women, from working for wages to not working, there is no great harm in broadening the term manpower, as many have done, to include all noninstitutionalised adults within the age range that people conventionally work, recognising that in any point in time a sizable minority have the characteristic of a manpower potential since they are not currently employed.

"Human resources" is a more inclusive term. It covers not only adults at work or capable of working, but all human beings who, after years of nurturing and education, will eventually be capable of working, as well as those who have reached an age where they are no longer capable of being fully employed.

If the term is this inclusive, how can it be differentiated from such equally broad terms as "human beings" or "population" which also encompass humanity?

The Soyuz project

A step towards orbital stations

The cosmodrome. The launching pad, a booster rocket with a space-ship Soyuz stands on it. All the systems have been checked. All services operate properly and smoothly. The ship is under a fairing, which protects it from high temperature effects in the first stage of the flight when passing through the dense layers of the atmosphere and imparts to the rocket the best aerodynamic shape. The ship is ready for a blast-off. No people are around in the launch pad. Minutes and seconds pass. A start exclamation the deafening roar of the engines of a Soviet space rocket rends again the silence of boundless steppelands the spaceship Soyuz-4 is in orbit.

Twenty four hours passed. Everything is ready for the next blast-off. And like the first time, the booster rocket rapidly gathers speed, taking yet another ship Soyuz-5 into outer space.

The space ships are in orbit. Now a complicated job is in hand: using automatic or manual controls, the two spacecraft must approach each other and link up.

Automatic controls were also employed, by cosmonaut Georgy Beregov, in bringing his spaceship Soyuz-3 close to the unmanned Soyuz-2.

The rendezvous, approach and docking of manned space-ships has been achieved for the first time in the world, an experimental orbital station was set up.

This is bringing to fruition the dreams of the famous scientist and visionary Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, who wrote in his book "Exploration of Outer Space by Means of Jet Propulsion Apparatus".

"We can secure the conquest of the solar system by employing a very simple tactic. Let us first solve the simplest problem: that of setting up a space settlement near the earth, as its satellite, at a distance of 1,000 to 2,000 kilometres from

as surface, beyond the atmosphere... having gained a firm foothold here, obtained a reliable and safe base and get accustomed to life in outer space... we shall be changing our velocity in an easier way, thus moving away from the earth and the sun".

In this fashion more than 60 years ago the great scientist not only dreamed of, but provided a scientific substantiation for the need to set up "space settlements" as a stage in the conquest of outer space.

The first step has been taken towards establishing a space base with every necessary condition for cosmonauts to work and rest.

Not only will near-earth space stations make it possible to conduct a wide range of scientific studies, they will make it possible to tackle many difficult and important tasks. It is a fact that some "space" problems are often impossible to resolve on earth.

How then can one create such an extra-terrestrial laboratory? Two methods are possible:

A station is fully assembled on earth and put by a carrier rocket into its orbit ready for its tasks. With this method the station's weight is limited by the power potentialities of the booster rocket.

If the station is assembled in a near-earth orbit from individual blocks, sections, elements or space-ships.

These two techniques of establishing orbital stations have their advantages and disadvantages.

Assembly in orbit involves some work in payload, because every block or section going into the making of a space station must have its own control system and propulsion units for approach. These losses increase if small-weight blocks or sections are utilised during the assembly of a space station. Assembly in orbit, on the other hand, permits the establishment of a station

of any required weight and size by making use of existing booster rockets for orbiting spaceships. The costs of orbiting a space station may be appreciably cut by employing multiple-use booster rocket blocks.

One of the functions of an orbital space station is to serve as an intermediary starting pad for the flight of interplanetary ships. This idea was also advanced by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky in his day.

Intermediary launching from a near-earth orbit has been repeatedly used for launching automatic craft intended to study the moon, mars, venus and interplanetary space.

The manoeuvring, approach and docking experiment involving the ships Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-5 opens up broad possibilities.

Until now the failure of any one element in a space object resulted in its ceasing completely or partially to function. The use of manoeuvrable ships of the Soyuz-type will offer a way to replace the failed elements to give a second lease of life to automatic earthsatellites.

The normal functioning of space stations for a long time will also necessitate space "supply" ships. It is practically impossible to provide stores on board a space station for the entire duration of its active lifetime. "Supply" ships will be regularly launched from earth to approach the space station.

These will be the techniques used for changing station crews, delivering essential supplies, life-support system elements, rocket fuel and scientific equipment.

In summing it all up, it can be said that this outstanding experiment carried out by the ships Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-5 marks a first step towards establishing orbital stations of scientific and economic purposes. (APN)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* in an editorial entitled "A New Administration in United States", says Richard Nixon, the leader of the Republican Party of the United States, along with his colleagues will exemplify the policy of his party, both at home and abroad for the next four years.

Richard Nixon, the paper went to say, like the past heads of the American republic has a slogan, Nixon's slogan is "forward together" and his government will try to put this idea into action.

The change of an American president has importance, the paper said, for the people of the world from two points of view. The first is the foreign policy which affects the foreign policies of other countries.

This means that since the United States is a powerful and highly developed country her support for any policy will give that policy strength.

On this basis the people of the world have always hoped that the United States will always follow the principles of justice and support the United Nations Charter so that the consolidation of world peace and security can be achieved, adds the paper.

On the other hand the United States is a highly industrialised and economically developed country and being such she has some obligations and responsibilities towards the developing nations of the world, points out the paper.

In the past the United States has contributed considerably to financial and development projects throughout the world and it is hoped that she will continue to do so in the future adds the paper.

One of the prime aims of the United States is to strengthen the world's peace and international security and this aim can only be achieved when poverty, hunger, and ill health are eradicated from the world.

Of course, the paper went on to say, while the developing nations exert all possible efforts to wipe out the factors of hunger and poverty, the cooperation and financial assistance of her powers, in fulfilling these goals, play a significant role.

Richard Nixon enters the White House at the time that the Vietnam problem has been taken from

the battlefield to the conference table and the horizons for a peaceful solution of the issue are brighter than at any other time.

But, the paper adds, the crisis in the Middle East still remains, tense. It is hoped that Richard Nixon administration will tackle the issue with more reality and with the realisation of the difficulties of those who have been deprived of

their basic rights in one way or another.

Yesterday's *Anis* in one of its editorials took up the successful completion of the mission of Soyuz-4 and five and expressed the hope that space exploration and its results will be used for peaceful purposes and for the betterment of mankind.

World Press

The British newspaper *Sunday Telegraph* said yesterday that President de Gaulle's decision to clamp down an arms embargo on Israel was probably motivated by a fear that the Israelis were on the point of producing a nuclear weapon.

The possible emergence of Israel as a nuclear power may also have caused the Soviet Union to press for a settlement in the Middle East and be at the root of American anxiety to see the non-proliferation treaty ratified, it added.

A correspondent of the paper in Washington said the source of plutonium for the weapon was the French-built reactor at Dimona, near Beersheba, in the Negev desert.

The *Sunday Telegraph* said there was a strong possibility that the recent agreement for the United States to supply more than 50 Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel had strings attached.

It speculated that the Soviet Union would not accede to Arab demands for nuclear weapons.

Soviet cosmonauts in the Vostok Voskhod and Soyuz space capsules were breathing an artificial atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen, whose composition was very close to that of the earth, the army newspaper *Red Star* reported yesterday.

The atmosphere in American space capsules is composed of pure oxygen.

Recalling that the atmosphere of the earth is 78.09 per cent nitrogen, 20.95 per cent oxygen, 0.93 per cent of carbon dioxide, and unknown quantities of other gases, *Red Star* discussed the possibility of replacing on board a space capsule nitrogen, which acts as an in-

tervening medium of oxygen, by helium, whose advantage is its lower density, and consequently smaller weight.

One cubic metre of nitrogen weighs 1.25 kilo, while the same quantity of helium weighs only 0.18 kilo.

But, *Red Star* said recent research has shown that the nitrogen in the earth's atmosphere may not be as inert as it was thought to be. It plays a key role in the metabolism of living organisms, and may be indispensable to life in its superior forms.

Although these facts were unknown to Soviet scientists at the time they built the first manned space capsule, the advantages of combining nitrogen and oxygen into an atmosphere closely resembling that of the earth soon became apparent to researchers.

Yesterday's Moscow newspapers discussed the technical achievements of the Soyuz experiment which ended Saturday.

They listed the "creation" in orbit of the first inhabited space station and the experience of the cosmonauts from one space vessel to another as marking "a new era in the development of cosmic sciences."

The academician Blagomirsky wrote in *Pravda* that "the time is close when orbital stations—scientific laboratories will function permanently and will orbit around the earth."

Alexeyev, an engineer in the same paper and cosmonaut Alexei Yeliseyev and Yevgeni Khronov were instructed to cross outer space from Soyuz-3 to Soyuz-4 in order to experiment the possibility of remote operations in space and prepare the day orbital space stations would be built.

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Minimum seven lines per insertion
Subscription rates

Yearly	Af. 1000
Half Yearly	Af. 600
Quarterly	Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly	\$40
Half Yearly	\$25
Quarterly	\$15

S. Khalil, Editor-in-chief
Tel. 24047

Residence: 42365

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Editorial Ex 24, 58

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043 24028, 24026
Circulation and Advertising
Extension 59

DECORATOR MAKES HER KABUL HOME BEAUTIFUL LIVING

Interior decoration is a creative pastime that very few Afghan women take seriously, perhaps because it is considered to be either too expensive or not worthwhile. But Lee Wolfer, wife of Dr. William A. Wolfer, the deputy director of the USAID in Afghanistan, does not think so.

Mrs. Wolfer, who has had the advantage of studying and working in many art forms, feels that with a little imagination and careful selection of colours and objects, any home can be made attractive and enjoyable.

She has decorated her own home on Darulaman road with an exquisite taste. It is striking not only to those who take a professional interest in interior decorating but also to an ordinary person who appreciates beauty. On entering the front door one is immediately aware that this is not an ordinary home.

Carefully choosing colours and skilfully blending them together in decorative appointments, she has created rooms of warmth and spaciousness.

"In doing this house I worked for a decor that would make our home at once elegant, dramatic, and livable," she said. This has been achieved most successfully.

The furniture is arranged so as to accommodate many people but

in intimate conversational groupings. The entire house is colour-coordinated with each room complementing others view and making judicious use of a gorgeous turquoise colour that is becoming known in Kabul as "Wolfer Blue."

Even the servants in the Wolfer household wear turbans of turquoise silk for which Mrs. Wolfer says, "they definitely do not share my enthusiasm."

This deep-Mediterranean-turquoise basic colour-scheme evolves from a wide range of beautiful Hebron glass acquired during the several years Dr. and Mrs. Wolfer lived in Jordan, where he was also deputy director of USAID.

Much of their living-room furniture has fabric of this colour with antiquing in gold done by Mrs. Wolfer herself because she enjoys using her hands as in playing her piano, or painting, or working with silver, or clay in sculpturing or ceramics, or experimenting with various mediums.

She says, "it is perhaps heretical but I do not worship wood just for wood's sake so I often use paint to get an effect I want. There are times when I get rather carried away and paint everything that doesn't breathe."

Along with most givers of ad-

vice, I heartily urge others to do artistically as I say, not as I do. Being an emotional creature with rather intense likes and dislikes, the decorating I do in my home is not necessarily what I would do for others.

"I delight in the warmth and romanticism of arabesque designs and articles and architecture—possibly because our years in the Arab world were such happy, memorable ones—but I certainly would not recommend such decor for everyone."

"I like to decorate with flair. I'm not above creating for dramatic effect with artificial blossoms on living plants, and I've even been known to create 'instant trees' by spraying green paint on dying shrubbery!"

"I have been living out of the States so long I'm doubtless no longer certified as a flower-show judge but I still occasionally concoct exotic arrangements of flowers or weeds and there is a wealth of material cheaply or freely—available here."

To create one unusual effect Mrs. Wolfer found big thorn bushes which stand several feet high, gilded the stems and seed pods, and decorated the branches with baubles and artificial red birds to create beautiful contrast with her furniture.

In an informal chat at her home she told me she finds it challenging to coordinate her very extensive collections of fascinating artifacts with the furniture that is provided and with things that are locally available.

With her colour scheme Istalif pottery pieces and crude figurines which she finds quite delightful, and blue glass vases, beads and bangles from Herat are effectively used to provide a sort of local touch.

Some highly essential things in a house are unavoidably unattractive but this is no problem for Mrs. Wolfer. She simply camouflages them. Ugly areas are painted out or hidden, as in the case of fuse boxes, by displays of unusually designed old spoons collected in Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, and Kashmir.

A large heater was hidden by wooden frames and nylon cloth that allowed the heat to escape freely; to arrange a more striking effect, Herati beads were used, and one would not dream the screening disguised an ugly stove.

Responding to a challenge, Mrs. Wolfer designed this effective to be a functional yet attractive camouflage but it does not completely satisfy her and she is contemplating a refinement.

Making a most interesting contrast in the house, one room which guests of the Wolfers invariably find appealing is decorated exclusively with Afghan, Persian, and Palestinian objects. The only colours used in this lovely room are red, black and white, with many bright accents of shiny brass.

The Wolfers have fine collections of antiquities which she uses as wall decorations so they can enjoy them. Some are museum pieces and each has an interesting story.

They include ceramic tiles ranging from modern Persian mosaic-type inlays, to old Ghazni tile fragments portraying animism, to early Boston-Chelsea clay castings with lovely glazes, a beautiful old copper-luster, from Seville, terra-cottas made for the Augusta Victoria chapel on the Mount of Olives for the German Kaiser's pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1869, to tiny blue Hebron glass mosaics from a Crusader renovation of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, and even a fragment of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

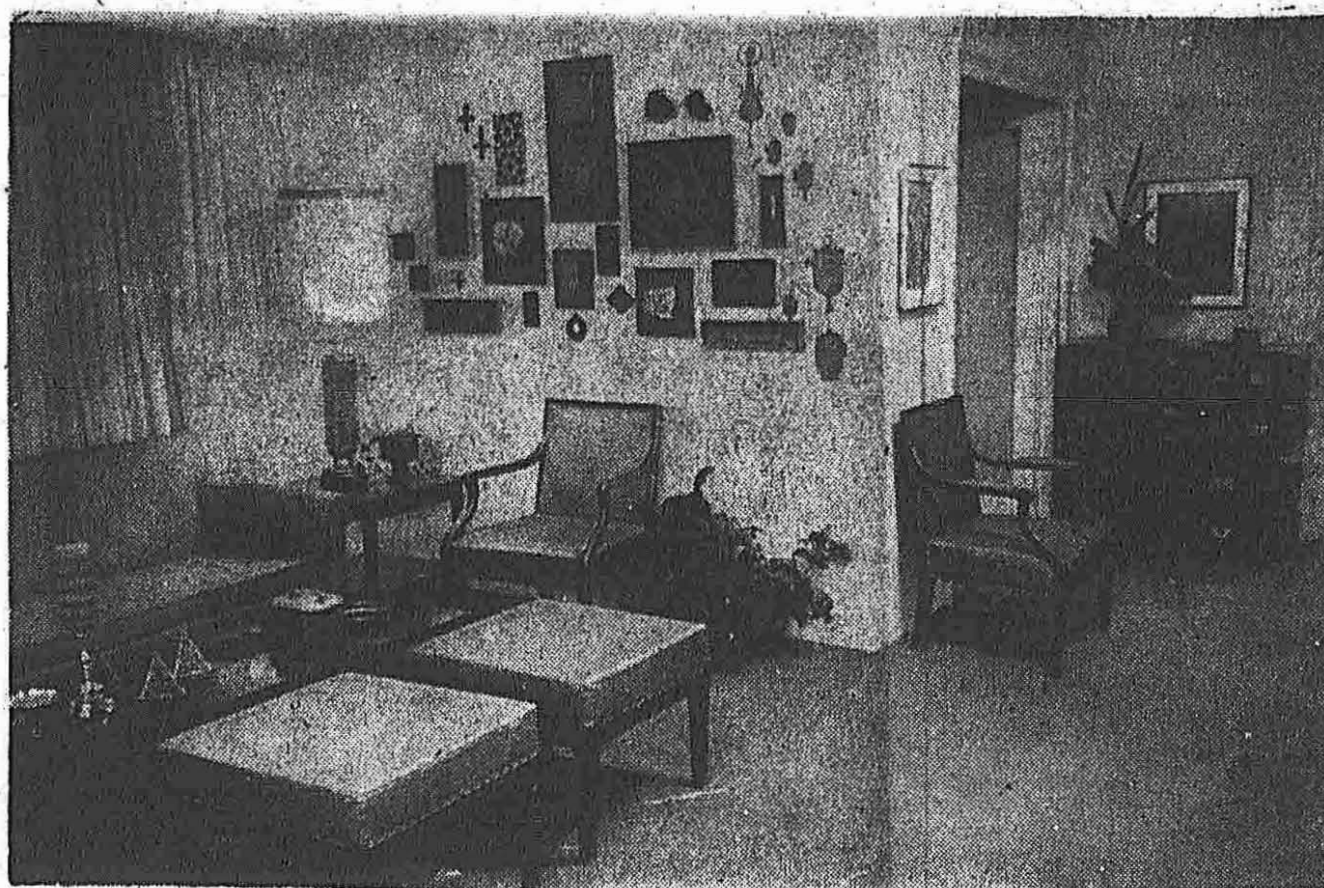
There are various crosses from a Byzantine collection, early Spanish-Christian, and present-day Jerusalem examples, and there are fascinating brass hands and symbols of religious significance throughout the East.

There are little oil lamps from early Hebron and pre-Davidic throughout times, to early Tibetan temple lamps, and Afghan ones of old bronze, of soap stone, wood, inscribed copper, and new Istalif pottery.

To quote Mrs. Wolfer, "some admiring friends impressively call me a discriminating collector of fascinating artifacts. However my daughter and husband occasionally get so inundated by my various finds they, with less flattery but probably more accuracy, call me a pack-rat."

"Perhaps it is because I love to use my hands creatively that I am fascinated by hand-wrought things. While some crudely-worked but honestly fashioned articles have real appeal because of their primitive honesty, I deplore careless workmanship."

(Continued on page 4)



Doctor dies in auto crash in France

By A Staff Writer

Afghanistan lost one of her most talented young doctors this week when Mrs. Malalai Zaki died in a hospital in Lyon, France, last Saturday January 11 after being severely hurt in a car accident.

The 28 year old physician was a native Kabuli. She was a brilliant student completing her first 12 years or schooling in 11 years.

She then joined the college of Medicine, Kabul University where she met her future husband, Dr. W. Zaki, one of the instructors there. She married him in 1961 and they now have a six year old daughter.

After graduating at the top of her class in 1964 she was assigned to Wazir Akbar Khan hospital as a surgeon. She was then given a French government scholarship to continue her medical studies in the University of Lyon where she was studying female diseases.

The accident occurred when she was going off to spend a weekend with two French women doctors and a third friend. The two doctors had recently visited Afghanistan and had written a number of articles for the French press about their trip here. One of her colleagues was killed while another suffered severe injuries.

(Continued on page 4)



Mrs. Zaki, her husband and daughter.

Press On Women:

Better equipping the better half

By A Staff Writer

The monthly *Mermion*, the only women's magazine in the country, has started serialising a book on anatomy and physiology of children.

The serials are in printed in book page forms so that each subscriber may have the complete book, after cutting it out and binding it when the serial is completed.

The idea is very good and emanates from a desire among the Women's Institute authorities to disseminate knowledge about child rearing among Afghan women.

But the advantages of such undertakings may remain scanty until a time when a larger proportion of women are literate, and find access to such publications. The magazine is published in Kabul. The few thousand volumes published each month hardly find their way to the provinces, and probably less than one woman out of 100 buys them in Kabul.

The overall rate of literacy is not high in this country yet a proportionately large number of women in comparison to men are literate. The emancipation of women started here late and more attention is paid to training of manpower than to womenpower.

Nevertheless womenpower constitutes half the human resources in the country. Further more it is the women who rear the other half of the population.

Unless this half is trained, and is made more knowledgeable efficient and self-confident, the other half may remain at great disadvantage.

The woman who has no knowledge of hygiene, no inclination for learning and no motivation for achievement and change, is apt to rear a child who is nearly as much or more apathetic to his surroundings.

Given the resources available to the government at present it would be hard to launch a crash programme of getting all girls of school age into school within a short time.

However, it should be feasible to give more thought to the subject to study the alternatives available.

Among the possibilities which readily come to mind are use of radio and the mosques. There are a large number of villages in the country where there are no schools at all or no schools for girls. Yet there is no village without at least one mosque.

In each mosque there is more than one person who can easily devote some time to teach literacy courses to the children. Other sources like the Education Ministry,

the libraries, and the institute of education can help the cause by providing paper, pencils and books to the mosques and guidance for teaching literacy.

It is also possible to embark on a radio training programme simultaneously. Presently a few minutes a day are devoted to programmes of educational value to families, primarily to housewives.

If more time is devoted to these kinds of programmes but more realistically geared to our culture the results may be something near to what is desired from them.

Putting the neglected half of the population in better position to help themselves is not an easy task. But inaction in this direction due to the toughness of the problem is inexcusable.

Jacky Onassis' designer goes dreamy, romantic

Valentino, Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis' designer exchanged some of his worldly sophistication for dreamy-eyed romance at the opening of the Rome spring-summer fashion collections here.

At this showing last night there were rosebuds and ruffles, masses of frills and fan pleats and flounces.

He showed demure debutante shirtwaisters of narrow white lace frills alternating with black or navy chiton painted with tiny flowers. These were neatly collared and cuffed in white.

He produced high drama with a dress in deep coral consisting of a huge circular cape, edged with a deep flounce, held down only coral and diamond belt slatted round the front.

Mere drama came in swinging tiered Spanish-style dresses with

richly beaded bodices and long fringes a voluminous black two-tiered cloak and a huge cape of white organza flounces over coral evening plants.

A large pink cape of trailing ostrich feathers went over one of Valentino's few see-through dresses which were demure, even though transparent and never shocking.

Three of his most successful dresses had tiny highwaisted bodices, long necks with long gathered skirts, with enormous swans and flamingoes hand-painted on them in delicate pastel colours.

Everywhere there were black or white chiffon ruffles, or scalloped frills at the neck and wrists, an often all over the skirts jackets and coats too.

All About Women

Interior decorator

(Continued from page 3)

"Sadly today's articles seldom are as fine artistically as those produced by earlier cultures. Indiscriminate buyers are partly to blame for encouraging the production of poor, shoddy articles. But in the main today's craftsmen need to be instilled with a sense of real pride in their craftsmanship and thus strive to upgrade the quality of their crafts," she said.

Mrs. Woffler again and again stressed that price is not necessarily indicative of good taste, that interior decorating is an art which need not be very expensive, that with a little imagination one can make even a modest home more livable.

Dr. Woffler greatly enjoys working in his green-house and in the compound's several gardens, much to the discomfort of his gardener.

Mrs. Woffler said, "My husband is often helpful, and he is usually wonderfully tolerant of my artistic experimenting."

"He invariably suffers patiently during my very chaotic bouts of creativity and he has always been appreciative and perhaps rather proud of my various decors that are tailored to suit us. We very much enjoy living in this delightful home in Kabul."

Airlines

TUESDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES:	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazare Sharif	FG-107 0900
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut	FG-205 1030
Kabul-Lahore-Arrivals:	FG-304 1500
London-Frankfurt-Beirut-Kabul	FG-702 1220
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul	FG-108 1350
TMA:	
DEPARTURE	
Kabul, Beirut	TL-204 0900

Pharmacies

Fazel Asri Kute Sangi
Akbar Moh. Jan Khan Watt.
Wali Asri Jade Maiwand
Sawari Asri Jade Nader Pash toon
Temuri Jamal Mina
Haidari Bazzare Mandawi
Shakeri Jade Maiwand
Pamir Near Cinema Pamir
Pesarlay Section Jade Nader Pash toon
Karte Char and Share Nau
General Medical Depot branches
Telephones: 41252 and 20029

Important Telephones

Police Station —20
Traffic Department —41700
Airport —21283—20872
Fire Department 13
Telephone repair 29
Main post office 24981

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, southern, southwestern and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Laghman, Jalalabad and Paraw with a high of 17 C, 63 F. The coldest area was Lal with a low of -38 C, -37 F with rain and snow. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was -2 C, 28 F with clear skies. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 2 to 6 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	2 C -11 C
Kandahar	11 C -3 C
Mazare Sharif	57 F -25 F
Paraw	8 C -3 C
Fariab	48 F -26 F
Ghazni	15 C -1 C
Bamian	59 F -39 F
Bost	3 C -14 C
Baghlan	37 F -7 F
Shahrak	2 C -16 C
North Salang	36 F -3 F
	16 C -2 C
	61 F -36 F
	5 C -9 C
	41 F -32 F
	-9 C -28 C
	15 F -19 F
	-9 C -16 C
	15 F -3 F



This piece of Buddhist sculpture was confiscated earlier this week in Kabul airport. Although the export of antiquities, including statues, is permissible it is subject to taxation and permission of the government. Any object which is taken out of the country without the payment of tax and the securing of permission is liable to confiscation and the application of other laws.

Manpower resources

(Continued from page 1)
economic ability are limited. Ginzberg warned against looking for problems that don't exist. Thus he saw no reason to create problems in trying to settle the nomadic population so long as they were successful in earning a living through their traditional pursuits.

He also thought it unwise to

move to much to family planning while there was no reliable other than moving people in urban centres to those who wished to take advantage of it. He also thought that the extension of health services should be linked to modernisation of agriculture so that the country could feed the people. The health service was a long-term project and more coordination was needed in various developmental activities and authority should be further delegated within the ministries.

Moreover, he said executive action would be rendered ineffectual by parliament until administrative and political reforms are completed and a strong government can deal with a mature parliament which knows how to exercise its responsibilities. So long as each parliamentarian continues to act as an opponent of the status quo for every claim of his constituents, committees will have to spend more time defending their action than doing work required for development, he said.

He also advocated the passing of civil labour laws, especially when there are large capable labour forces. He also suggested the formation of a technical expert pool upon which ministers can draw for guidance and training.

He also advocated the passing of civil labour laws, especially when there are large capable labour forces. He also suggested the formation of a technical expert pool upon which ministers can draw for guidance and training.

Small business is the backbone of the economy. And the state that do succeed encourage small business to take risks and grow slowly but steadily, he said.

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Tunku Rahman

in search of fighter planes

PARIS, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman has interrupted negotiations here for the purchase of 16 French Mirage jets, to return to London today.

An embassy spokesman said the prime minister had been called back to London, but could give no reason it is believed however that the Tunku may discuss there the possibility of buying Lightnings from Britain.

The Tunku, who Saturday had preliminary talks with French Prime Minister Couve de Murville, has cancelled a meeting this evening with French Foreign Minister Michel Debre.

After his meeting with Couve de Murville, the Tunku said: "It is only when they knew I was going to Paris to buy Mirages, that the British woke up and offered to provide Malaysia with Lightnings."

But the embassy spokesman said today he did not think the British government had actually offered Lightnings but that the Tunku was referring to press reports which suggested the aircraft would be available.

Tunku has previously offered today only the Hunter, a far less sophisticated aircraft than the Mirage.

The Tunku's half-hour meeting with the French prime minister resulted in a decision to send a French mission to Kuala Lumpur to continue negotiations.

Mrs. Zaki

(Continued from page 3)
Mrs. Zaki's body was returned to Kabul this Saturday and she was buried in Kabul. Her funeral was attended by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Abdul Hakim Ziaee, members of the cabinet, a number of doctors and faculty members of the College of Medicine. Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim, deputy minister of public health, read a eulogy at the ceremony.

The tragedy occurred just as her husband was planning to leave for France to meet her for a vacation. They had planned to return to Kabul afterwards together.

U.S. Mideast plan

(Continued from page 1)
terrorist attacks and limit arms deliveries.

The American note criticises certain "ambiguities and contradictions" in the Soviet communications listing three essentials of American policy in the area, it said:

1—Clearly defined frontiers between Israel and the Arab states should be recognised in a contractual agreement between the opposing sides.

2—Israel should withdraw its forces from the territories occupied after the six-day war, but only partially. Israeli forces in the occupied areas should be fixed within the framework of direct talks with a view to aiding the mission of Dr. Jarring.

By contrast, the Soviet note alluded to a "package deal" which would relate the withdrawal of Israeli forces to an Arab declaration of non-aggression.

Observers viewed the "package deal" as a multilateral document guaranteed by the Security Council and the big powers. The Americans make it clear they favour a contractual agreement between the Arab and Israeli states.

3—The note proposed, according to diplomatic sources, that Sinai should be demilitarised after the retreat of Israeli troops, though there was no elaboration on this point. It also suggested that Israel should have access to all sea lanes in the area and the Suez Canal.

Viet Cong shell Delta towns and B-52s attack

SAIGON, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Viet Cong guerrillas killed one civilian and wounded 20 in two mortar attacks on towns in the Mekong Delta early yesterday, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said.

He said 15 civilians were wounded when 10 rounds of 82 mm mortar hit Hoa Dong district town in Go Cong province 30 miles South of Saigon.

One civilian was killed and five wounded in a shelling attack on An Phu town in Chau Doc province before dawn yesterday morning. The small town in the southern extremity of the delta received 12 rounds of mortar fire, the spokesman said.

In other delta action South Vietnamese militiamen killed 13 Viet Cong near Rach Gia, 110 miles southwest of Saigon Saturday afternoon.

The spokesman said three government soldiers were killed and 17 wounded in the action in which they were supported by tanks and automatic fire.

Air travel

(Continued from page 2)

mbly decided that there must be no unacceptable situation for the public because of this sonic boom when the supersonic aircraft begins commercial operation.

These "unacceptable conditions" include interference with sleep and injuries to persons and property on land and sea caused by the magnification of the sonic boom under certain aircraft handling situations or weather conditions. The Assembly called for international agreement on ways to measure the boom and to decide on what constitutes acceptable limits.

A meeting of the ICAO Facilitation Division paid particular attention to the airport problems created by the advent of the jumbo jets, aircraft that can carry up to 500 people at a time.

The likelihood that the arrival of several of these aircraft at one time would swamp existing customs and immigration facilities, among others, was noted and the member states of ICAO were therefore asked to reduce the entrance formalities to help relieve the pressure—items such as the reviewing of visa requirements, the use of "passport cards" (similar to existing credit cards)—replace existing passports and the use with these cards of automatic clearance systems, the redesign of terminal facilities, the speeding up of procedures for loading and unloading aircraft, the improvement of city to airport transportation.

To help with the re-design, an ICAO guidance manual on airport terminal design was issued.

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